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International Court of Justice

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OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

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COMMISSIONER:

Mr. Taylor

Mr. Taylor

THE SA

(The Commission reconvened at 1200 hours.)

RICHARD WALLE, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. Dr. Richard Walle.

Q. Will you raise your right hand, and repeat after me?

I swear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the whole truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeats the oath.)

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

The witness has been called in consideration of the reiter sturms of the SA. The National Socialist Reiterkorps was coordinated with the SA; for that reason it has been indicted. The subject of this hearing is development and structure of the NSRK, its functions and activities, and the question of participation in crimes against peace and humanity.

MR. TAYLOR: May I suggest, Counsel, that we try to get all the evidence in brief form and eliminate questions which are not relative to the defense of the organization.

DR. LOEFFLER: I shall take that into consideration.

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

Q. What position did you hold in the NSRK?

A. My title was Obertruppfuehrer and, later, leader of the Reitersturmer.

Q. Where was this?

A. In the city of Siegen in Westphalia.

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Q. Does that position equip you to give expert information on the development, structure, function, and activity of the NSRK?

A. Yes. I attended many tournaments, and therefore got a thorough insight into the actual work of the NSRK.

Q. About which field are you particularly well-informed?

A. The districts about which I have particularly good knowledge are Westphalia, the Rhineland, Wurtemburg, Baden, and Eastern Prussia.

Q. Desdribe to the Commission the development of the NSRK.

A. The middle of 1933, conversations were held between the leader of the Rural Riders' Association, Mr. Rau, and the leadership of the SA.

Q. Is it correct that, at these conversations, the demand was made that the Rural Riders' Associations should be incorporated into the Party or the SA in the process of the so-called "gleichschaltung"?

A. Yes. It was demanded that the Riders' Associations should become a part of the SA, and it was guaranteed to those associations that they would retain their autonomy.

Q. Did those riders' associations have any political character before that process of coordination?

A. No; their character was entirely unpolitical.

Q. If I understand you correctly, it was the desire on the part of the National Socialists to have all athletic and other organizations incorporated into the framework of the National Socialist organization.

A. Yes. That process of coordination, which was called "gleichschaltung", was intended to tie all athletic organizations to the Party.

Q. Was it a voluntary process, or was some pressure applied?

A. A certain pressure was applied.

Q. In what did that consist?

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A. The organizations were threatened with the confiscation of their grounds and property. That would mean that the riders' organizations would ~~xx~~ not have had an opportunity to continue their athletic activities.

Q. Did they have large properties?

A. That varied from locality to locality. In many places they did have very large properties.

Q. Could you give me an example, for instance, in the city of Essen?

A. The riders' association at Essen had a large number of plants and grounds and cash property exceeding several hundred thousand marks.

Q. And the riders' associations submitted to that ~~xxxx~~ process of coordination because it enabled them to continue their athletic activity. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. You mentioned that the Party or the SA had guaranteed that the riders' associations should maintain their autonomy. Was that pledge kept?

A. Yes, it was kept.

Q. To what extant, and in what form were those reiter sturms actually made a part of the SA?

A. The former riders' associations were all called SA reitersturms.

Q. Does that mean that the old riders' associations continued to exist in their ~~xxgx~~ original form, and simply changed their name to SA reitersturms?

A. Yes, that is true in the overwhelming majority of the riders' association cases.

Q. Who became the leaders and, particularly, who filled the higher leadership positions of the SA reitersturms?

A. In most cases the chairman of the riding association, in some cases the riding instructor, was made leader of the ~~xx~~ reitersturm. The riders' association

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chairman in higher position, on the kreis level (or the level of the provinces), was appointed to standartenfuehrer or gruppenfuehrer of the SA.

Q. Did it, therefore, not matter whether somebody belonged to the Party; and did it only matter whether he had experience and training in the athletic field of riding?

A. It didn't matter at all whether he belonged to the Party or the SA.

Q. And there existed in that process of transfer and coordination, so-called "old fighters" from the time prior to 1933?

A. "Old fighters" did not become known in the process of that coordination.

Q. Does that mean that those "old fighters" were so infrequent that they were not able to play any decisive role?

MR. TAYLOR: What does he mean by "old fighters"?

DR. LOEFFLER: "Old fighters" refers to members of the Party or the SA, or one of the Party formations, who belonged to the Party before the seizure of power in 1933.

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

Q. I am coming now to another subject, which is the organization and structure of the NSRK, Describe to the Commission the structure of the NSRK, beginning at the bottom and working up.

A. In those places where formerly the riders' associations had existed, now NSRK National Socialist reitersturms existed.

Q. How large were they, approximately?

A. Their membership varried from twenty to one hundred members.

Q. In what manner were the sturms of one district combined?

A. The sturms of one district were combined in the so-called "SA standarten."

Q. And how were those "standarden" combined?

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A. They, again, were combined into so-called "riders' groups."

Q. How large a territory would a riders' group cover?

A. A riders' group covered a rather large territory, as, for instance, Baravia or Westphalia, or Gutenberg.

Q. And how were those riders' groups combined?

A. The riders' groups were all combined into the NSRK.

Q. I submit to you a chart of showing the structure of the NSRK, and would like to ask you whether it is correct. Is it correct that the Reiters Korps was one of the three large athletic organizations of the Party? The NSRK, the National Socialist Motorists Korps, and the National Socialist Aviators Korps?

A. Yes.

Q. How did it come that the NSRK was the only one that did not set itself entirely free from the SA, and therefore is one of the indicted organizations?

A. The head of the NSRK was the so-called Reichsinspekteur of the NSRK, Mr. Litzmann.

Q. Did Mr. Litzmann, the chief of the Reiter Korps, have a strong political influence?

A. It was the opinion of the members of the Reiter Korps that Litzmann did not have any political influence--particularly not with Hitler.

Q. Is is correct that the leaders of the Motorists Corps, of the Aviators Corps, had strong political influence because they were so-called "old fighters" and that, therefore, they succeeded in retaining their autonomy?

A. It was known that the leaders of the Motorists Corps, Mr. Huehnlein, was an old fighter and had much political influence with Hitler, and therefore succeeded in setting his organization entirely free and maintained an automony for the Motorists Corps.

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Q. Is it true that the NSRK equally attempted to get autonomy for itself during the whole of ~~the~~ its existence?

A. Yes. It was continually attempted to sever the ties between the Reiter Korps and the SA. But those attempts were not successful.

Q. Is it correct that at least a partial success was obtained through the order of Hitler of 10 March 1936? What is the content of that order?

A. Hitler's order of 10 March 1936 ordered that all SA ~~xxxxxxxx~~ reiters/should be combined into independent SA riders' organizations.

Q. Is it correct that the SA ~~xxxxx~~ reiters were already independent before the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ issuance/of that order, but that Hitler's order reaffirmed the existence of that state of affairs?

A. Yes. It is true that the SA reiters aimed at their full independence, but never obtained it; and that resulted in the fact that now the non-political reiters are under indictment, while the NSKK and the ~~NSMKK~~ NSMK, which had political influence, are not indicted.

Q. What was the ~~x~~ sole connection between the Reiters Korps and the SA?

A. A loose connection was created by the fact that the chief of the Reiters, Mr. Litzmann, was subordinate to the chief of staff of the SA.

Q. Did that mean that, ~~xxxxxx~~ outside of that, the NSRK was entirely independent?

A. Yes.

Q. How large was, as far as you know, the total membership of the ~~x~~ NSRK?

A. As far as I know, there were about 100,000 members of the rural riders associations when the transfer took place in 1933; and I believe that the total membership of the NSRK could be estimated at about 200,000.

Q. Is it correct that ~~xx~~ a large portion of the German farmers, as far as ~~that~~ they possessed horses, belonged to the NSRK?

A. Yes, that is correct.

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Q. Is it true that, within the framework of the SA, the NSRK was the largest independent organization?

A. Yes, that is true.

Q. How long did the NSRK maintain its ~~xxxxx~~ autonomy?

A. During the whole period until its dissolution.

Q. When the riders associations were attached to the SA, did ~~they~~ that bring about a change in the purposes and functions of their associations?

A. No, no change occurred.

Q. Which purposes and functions did they continue to pursue?

A. The purpose and function of the riders associations was to pursue and cultivate riding skill and the breeding and training of horses.

Q. I am now coming to another point, that is, the activity of the NSRK. What was the function of the NSRK?

A. The function of the NSRK consisted in the ~~x~~ care of horses, ~~xxx~~ the ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~bringing up~~ raising of horses in those districts where it had been a tradition, and the various forms of the riding and racing sport in all its varieties.

Q. Isn't it true that in all places ~~xxxx xxxx~~ instructions were given as to the anatomy, diseases, and treatment of horses?

A. Yes, such instructions were given.

Q. Did the NSRK participate in public demonstrations?

A. The NSRK, above all, participated in demonstrations of an athletic and agricultural character.

Q. May I submit to the Commission a number of photographs which illustrate the activity of the NSRK, and may I ask the witness whether those pictures give a true picture of the activity of the NSRK?

A. The pictures do illustrate the ~~xxxxx~~ conditions as they existed in the NSRK.

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Q. Are all individuals who are in those pictures, including the ladies and the civilians, members of the NSRK?

A. They are all members and guests of the NSRK.

MR. TAYLOR: Are you going to introduce these in evidence?

DR. LOEFFLER: Yes.

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

Q. There is one question in regard to one picture. Who is the individual on that picture?

A. Those six horses belong to one Mr. Koch in Siegen, who was a member of the NSRK, but who formerly had been a member of a Freemason lodge.

Q. I now come to a new point, which is the claim that the NSRK participated in crimes against peace and humanity. The Prosecution charges that the SA spread the Nazi doctrines. I therefore ask the witness: Did the NSRK make any political propaganda for National Socialism?

A. The NSRK refrained from making any political propaganda.

Q. Did the leaders of the NSRK attend the political training schools of the SA?

A. I never learned of any leader of a reiterkorps who attended one of the political training schools of SA leaders; but they did attend the Reichs Riding School in Berlin--a college for the riding sport.

Q. Did the members of the Reiterkorps consider themselves more as members of the SA, or more as riders and people engaged in that field of athletics?

A. They considered themselves mainly as riders and friends of horses.

Q. Did it matter how the individual's attitude toward the Party was, in regard to his taking out membership or his being advanced in the ranks of the NSRK?

A. No, that didn't matter at all.

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Q. Is it true that only character and riding ability of individuals were considered when they applied for membership or when they ware to be promoted?

A. Yes, that was it.

Q. Was the NSRK asked to join the political conferences, for instance, with the kreisleiters?

A. I ~~xxxx~~ know of no instance of that kind.

Q. Do you know whether members of the NSRK played a ~~di~~ decisive role in the political life of Germany?

A. I do not know of one individual who did/

Q. What papers and pamphlets were read in the circles of the NSRK?

A. The publications which were read were two magazines, "St. Georg" and the German riding magazine, "Deutsche Reithefte", and "Riding School" by Muessner.

Q. Did people read or spread the magazine, "The SA Man"?

A. Hardly.

Q. I now come to the subject of crimes against humanity. Did the NSRK play any part in campaigns against politically hostile forces--Jews, labor unions, or churches?

A. No.

Q. What position did the NSRK have in regard to the Jewish problem?

A. The NSRK was not anti-~~Sm~~ Semitic.

Q. Isn't it true that, during the period of National Socialist rule, members of ~~xhx~~ the NSRK continued ~~in~~ business relationships with the ~~many~~ ~~Jewish~~ Jewish businessmen who traded livestock in the rural areas?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of instances in which members of the Reiterkorps gave protection to Jews when atrocities were committed against them?

A. I ~~x~~ know of no individual instances of that kind, but I do know that

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half-Jews participated in the activities of the NSRK for many years.

Q. What was the attitude of the NSRK toward the churches?

A. The farmers, who belonged to the NSRK, were all very religious, and the Reiterkorps never requested any of its members to ~~xx~~ disassociate himself from the church.

Q. Is is true that, in some instances, ministers of the church belonged to the ~~x~~ NSRK?

A. Yes.

Q. Is ~~xx~~ it true that it was customary, particularly in certain districts, that members of the Reiterkorps escorted the bishops on their inspection trips on horseback?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that the Reiterkorps took into consideration the times of divine service on Sunday, when they scheduled their ~~xxxx~~ athletic activities?

A. The riding exercises were scheduled in a manner allowing the membership of the sturm/participat~~ing~~ to ~~xxxxxx~~in the religious services, church processions, weddings, and any other ~~xxxx~~ ceremony--and in some instances the members participated in uniform.

Q. You stated that the farmers who belonged to the Reiterkorps were very religious. Is it correct to say that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Reiterkorps were farmers?

A. Yes.

Q. Had the NSRK anything to do with the dissolution of the labor unions?

A. No.

Q. Did the NSRK participate in any incidents or atrocities prior to or at the occasion of the ~~xxx xxxxxx~~ seizure of power?

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A. No.

Q. ~~Did you know~~ NSRK Why not?

A. It wouldn't have been possible, because the NSRK didn't even exist at that time.

Q. Had the NSRK anything to do with concentration camps?

A. Nothing of that kind has become known.

Q. Do you ~~xx~~ know of instances in which members of the Reiterkorps were put into concentration camps due to their hostile attitude toward the Party?

A. Yes. I have heard of such cases.

Q. Did the NSRK play any part in the outrages of November 9-10 1938?

A. I know of not a single instance of that kind.

Q. Do you know that only so-called "reliable" forces were used in that campaign, and that the NSRK was not counted among those reliable forces?

A. Political circles considered the NSRK as politically not reliable.

Q. Why did the ~~x~~ members of the NSRK, ~~xx~~/leav~~ing~~ not e the ranks of the Reiterkorps after the events of November 9-10 1938 became known?

A. The NSRK did not play any part in those incidents. When inquiries were made, it was stated that the SA, itself, did not participate in those instances; and we were assured that such incidents would never be repeated.

(The Commission adjourned until 1400 hours.)

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~~OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY TAKEN AT THE~~

RICHARD WALLE - Resumed
DIRECT EXAMINATION - Continued

MR. RASAMOV (Commissioner): I think we can proceed now, Dr. Loeffler, please.

By Dr. Loeffler:

Q. Witness, we stopped at the question of whether the Reitercorps had committed a crime against humanity. ~~Itxis~~ Is it correct that the Party reproached the Reitercorps with not being a political combat troop, bur rather a civilian society?

A. That is correct. The Reitercorps was not given any confidence in political respects.

Q. Is it true that the Reitercorps was the Reitverein, and that expressions concerning same were used like riding society, civilian society, and democratic association?

A. These expressions have been used.

Q. Isn't it true that the reproach of being a civilian association was well founded as far as the Reitercorps was concerned?

A. This reproach was well founded, because the Reitercorps instructured women, girls, and foreigners.

Q. Is it true that instead of sponsoring a Wehrgeistes, a defensive spirit, the time was mostly spent in companionable association?

A. The companionship was particularly founded by cross country rides and by getting together outside of the official business.

Q. Wasn't it essentially of a sport club character, such as is also known in foreign countries?

A. Yes.

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Q. Is it true that the Party reproached the Reitercorps with not being political reliable?

A. That is correct.

Q. Can you give us examples that the leadership of the Party did not recognize activities within the Reitercorps as political activities?

A. Yes, I could give you some examples.

Q. Please give us an example.

MR. MARRECO: I object to the question on the grounds that it is rather cumulative. We have listened to a great deal of his evidence--

DR. LOEFFLER: The witness merely wanted to bring one example typical of proving that membership in the Reitercorps was not recognized as political activity.

MR. RASAMOV: Allright, proceed.

Q. Please give that one example.

A. Dr. Pflueger was a person, as they call it persecuted by the Nazi - while certain procedures were running against him - was notified by the Reichsstatthalter of Baden, that membership in the Reitercorps was not recognized as political activity.

Q. Is it true that he was dismissed as civil servant - that his objection that he belonged to the Reitercorps was rejected?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that the belief of the political unreliable of the Reitercorps from the side of the Party was to be found in the fact that the Reitercorps did not originate with the SA-Stormtrooper of Hitler, but with the strictly church Reiter organization?

A. That was an essential reason.

Q. Is is true that the Reitercorps generally was considered a refuge for political persecution persecuted?

A. Yes, that is correct.

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Q. Is it true that the members of lodges and people with Jewish kin tried to find a little security from persecution in the Reitercorps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it true that many foreigners were permanent members or permanent guests of the Reitercorps?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you give examples?

A. In Siegen/Westphalia, the following two were members of the Reitercorps. Robert Dennent from Scotland and Vaurbragiun. The American vice consul in Esslingen was frequently a guest. The English consul also.

MR. MARRECO: This is quite irrelevant of the aims.

MR. RASAMOV: We don't care in the way of foreign members of the Reitercorps.

Q. Did the Reitercorps have any sort of any political influence during the time of National Socialism?

A. The Reitercorps did not have any political influence.

Q. What was the political evaluation of membership in the Reitercorps as compared with the political exaggeration of membership in the SA or the Party?

A. Membership in the SA/seen from a political angle was of less importance than that of membership in the Party, and membership in the Reitercorps as compared to membership in the SA was entirely negligible.

Q. What was the situation in regard to the SS Reiterei?

A. According to my observations, there was no relationship whatsoever to the SS Reiterei. Only during meetings did one meet SS-Reiterei.

Q. I'm now coming to the next point of the prosecution - crimes against peace?

MR. RASAMOV: Just a minute. How many more question have you got so far as the witness is concerned?

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DR. LOEFFLER: Approximately 30 questions - for one hour.

MR. MARRECO: This evidence has gone on for an hour and the witness really made his point in the first ten minutes. In my submission this is a pure waste of time, and it can only be done at the expense of another organization witness in view of the limit that has been set to the time allotted to these proceedings.

DR. LOEFFLER: The witness is the only one speaking for ~~2000000~~ 200,000 people. I have submitted ten people for 200,000, but Col. Neave asked me to hear only five. Then Col. Neave asked me to bring only two. Last Friday, he stated that I would have to be satisfied with one. This morning I was told I had three ~~hours~~ hours at my disposal. These three hours will be sufficient forme, but I do need that.

MR. RASAMOV: As I understand the majority of these questions have been done this morning.

DR. LOEFFLER: This morning I have interrogated the witness regarding origin and organization duties and activities and crimes against humanity. I now have to hear the ~~main~~ main point of the prosecution which has not as yet been discussed - crimes against peace.

MR. MARRECO: We are not concerned with a detailed and exhaustive examination of the activities of this organization. We are simply concerned with the criminality or innocence of its aims. ~~Certainly~~ Certainly, we can cut it shorter.

DR. LOEFFLER: The main point of the prosecution against the Reiter-corps is its alleged assistance in preparing an aggressive war. Not one question has been put in relation to this point. I have discussed the way this one witness for the group will be heard by me, and I have strictly adhered to this.

MR. RASAMOV: Go on, but make it as short as possible.

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Q. As far as you know has the Reitercorps been an active participant in the preparation of an aggressive war?

A. In my opinion, no.

Q. Did the rural members of the Reitercorps wish for participation in the War?

A. The farmers were basically against war.

Q. Wasn't it true that the other part, which is to say the Reiter corps from the urban very much were for international understanding, cooperation and agreement?

A. The urban Reiter by their social and business connection with the foreign countries proved that they were for international cooperation.

Q. The prosecution has maintained that the sport in the Reitercorps has served the promotion of fighting effeciency and the fighting mentality. Now I want to ask you - has the horse played any part in warfare?

A. The word Wehrertuchtigung, which is to say the promotion of fighting effecienty has not been used in the connection with the sport of activities of the Reitercorps, particularly not as much as the significance of the horse has been of diminishing importance.

Q. Did the members of the Reitercorps not recognize Hitler's constant assurances of peace as the lies which they were?

A. We had believed in the assurances of peace on the part of Hitler and of the other Fuehrer.

Q. The prosecution maintained that the Reitercorps has served as a reservoir for the replacements for the riding detachment of the Wehrmacht.

A. That is incorrect.

Q. Why is that incorrect?

A. The Wehrmacht had its own training centers.

Q. During those years did the Wehrmacht require riding replacements?

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A. I have stated before that the importance of the horse in modern warfare has diminished in favor of motorization.

Q. Is it correct that at the time of the establishment of the Reitercorps, the riding units of the Wehrmacht in favor of motorization unit were diminished so that no need arose for Reiter replacements?

A. Yes, complete regiments were reduced; that is, certain parts of them were transferred to other branches.

Q. The prosecution has characterized the Reitercorps as SA - Cavalry. Has either the Reitercorps or SA employed this expression?

A. The word cavalry has never been used in our service.

Q. Is it true that the reduction of riding units in the Wehrmacht was due to the desire of Hitler, who knew nothing about nor did he wish to know anything about horses?

A. Yes, Hitler increased the speed of motorization due to the disadvantage of the cavalry.

Q. The main point of the prosecution makes in regard to their proving that the Reitercorps has furnished the replacements for the cavalary units of the Wehrmacht is the so-called Rider's License (Reiterschein). What is this Reiterschein?

A. The Reiterschein is a certificate for certain degrees of efficienty in the riding sport.

Q. Could anyone get this Reiterschein, or did he have to be a member of the Reitercorps or Party subsidiary organization?

A. Everyone could acquire this Reiterschein even if he was not a member of the Reitercorps.

Q. Is it true that the possession of this Reiterschein enabled the member when he was drafted in the Wehrmacht to be put into a cavalry unit?

A. While the certificate itself carried such note, in practice, it was not

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adhered to.

Q. Isn't it true that the Reiterschein was an expression of the desire of the Reiter when he was being drafted into the Wehrmacht to continue his sport in the same manner that a mountain climber would want to be put into a mountain climbing regiment?

A. That is the way it was.

Q. Did the Wehrmacht evaluate this certificate accordingly, so that its owners were assigned to the cavalry units?

A. The Wehrmacht paid little attention to the certificate. There are many examples of that. Only four out of thirty owners of the Reiterschein in one city were assigned to a cavalry unit.

Q. Is it true that within the Reitercorps that certificate did not possess any special significance, but that they strove to receive the so-called Reiterabzeichen (riding insignia)?

A. The German Reiterabzeichen and the German Youth Reiterabzeichen was considered much more desirable.

Q. Is it true that this rider's insignia perhaps as the only one did not contain a Swastika?

A. As far as I can recall - yes.

Q. Was there any military training within the Reitercorps in the sense of its being prepared for the Wehrmacht Cavalry?

A. That was impossible since we had no weapons of any sort.

Q. Were there any cavalry exercises in the country?

A. No.

Q. Did the Reiter receive any training in the use of the weapons of war - in particular the use of carbines, machine guns or machine pistols?

A. I have never seen it nor have Iheard of it.

Q. Have you ever heard of any supervision or any exercise by the Wehrmacht

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on the training of the Reitercorps members?

A. I have never been able to observe it.

Q. At the beginning of the second World War, were any units - any company units of the Reitercorps committed in the Wehrmacht?

A. It has not become known that NSRK units were transferred as a whole. The farmers, for instance, were declared indispensable to a great part.

Q. Can you give us the persentage of farmers within the Reitercorps?

A. Approximately 80%

Q. If I summarize your answers concerning crimes against peace and humanity as far as the members of the Reitercorps are concerned, is it correct if I state that members of the Reitercorps never have participated in any crimes against peace and humanity?

A. In my opinion members of the Reitercorps never have participated in such crimes.

Q. I have two final questions. The N.S. Reitercorps was attached to the SA. It is known that general conscriptions have occurred within the SA. Did you yourself, being a member of the NS Reitercorps, consider the SA a criminal organization?

A. In my opinion and on the basis of observations I have made these cases were individual cases and consequently I could not consider the SA a criminal organization.

Q. Did your position give you any chance to observe of whether the leadership of the SA has approved or disapproved or penalized such transgression?

A. The SA leadership has not approved of such transgression and I heard of penalties being meated out.

Q. My last question. Did the circle of the Reitercorps have any knowledge of the SA's connection with the concentration camps?

A. No.

Q. Or with Prisoners of War?

A. No.

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Q. Or with foreign laborers?

A. No.

Q. Or with trade unions?

A. No.

DR. LOEFFLER: This concludes the interrogation on my part. I wish that this witness should be reserved for the hearing before the high Tribunal. I wish to call to your attention the fact that only this one witness has been granted me for the large group of 200,000 people. I wish to express here that in my opinion this does not conform to the statute which says that every accused has the right to be heard.

DR. BOEHM: May I in connection with this ask one question?

Q. Dr. Walle, you told us this morning that you were taken into the SA by the process of coordination. What would have beenthe consequences if you would have voiced a disagreement to this procedure. If from the reports I have had from the members of the Reitercorps itwould have been the consequences that the dissolution of those Reitercorps if you disagree. Would it have had as a consequence the rejection of participation in the riding meets? Would it have had as a consequence, as it happened in several cases of SS leaders, which had refused to go into the SS-Reiterei from the rural Reiterei that they were thrown into concentration camps. I now ask you whether the SA-Reiterei would have had to expect the same consequences. Has this question been understood correctly? Would the same consequences have taken place in the case of the SA-Reiters who refused to be transferred?

A. The riding association who would have refused to be transferred into the SA-Reitercorps would have lost the possibilityof practicing their sport, and that also would have meant loss of the possibility of communal sports activities, which is definitely a part of the preparation for the meets.

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Q. If you would have refused to be transferred into the SA from the rural society riding/ would you have to figure on the possibility of being thrown into a concentration camp?

A. If a rural rider applicant would have objected transfer into the SA, it would have been regarded as politically most undesirable, because of its obselete attitude while the members would have been put under pressure politically or let us say would have been persecuted in the usual manner.

Q. When you say politically persecuted in the usual manner, do you also come into the possibility of being thrown into a concentration camp?

A. I cannot judge that without any further illucidation.

MR. MARRECO: The witness has said repeatedly that he doesn't know and Dr. Boehm says he is going to ask one question.

DR. BOEHM: No more questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY Mr. Marreco:

Q. Witness, you have told us that when the Reitercorps were incorporated into the SA, their autonomy was guaranteed. What order or doctrime gave that guarantee?

A. We were instructed about this orally and a report about this discussion appeared in the periodical "Das Kaltblut" in the summer of 1933.

DR. LOEFFLER: At this time it is in the process of being mimeographed.

Q. Did the Reitercorps keep autonomy in any sense?

A. It has retained its autonomy.

Q. Did it retain an essential command?

A. The central authorities.

Q. Where was this essential authority taken?

A. The central was at the Reichsinspekteur for German riding and

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motoring.

Q. Was that the office of Litzmann?

A. Yes.

Q. Had Litzmann any authority at all in opposition to SA policy?

A. I'm not informed in that respect. I have stated this morning that Litzmann did not have any large political influence.

Q. Do you know any occasion on which Litzmann exercised his authority over the Reitercorps in opposition to the general policy of the SA?

A. That cannotbe said without further illucidation; however, the SA-Reitercorps alsl felt itself to be a separate associaation.

Q. Well if you have any further illucidation to make, I would give you an oppotrunity to make it. I'm not interested in what the Reiterscorps felt - I'm interested in what it did.

A. What it did we have illucidated already. Its activities referred to sporting programs. By the way the Reiterscorps intentionally remained away from the SA.

Q. Let me make myself quite plain. You have told us that the feeling of the Reitercorps was hostile to the SA. You've also toldus that the Reitercorps retained a measure of autonomy. I'm now asking you to give me one single example of action taken by the Reiterscorp in opposition to SA policy.

DR. LOEFFLER: I object to this question. I have proposed to have a special witness, and I ask forhim to be heard. I have named two witnesses and they are approved. One comes from the leadership and he can answer the questions of the prosecution. He can only say how the great masses have thought and acted.

MR. MARRECO: With great respect, these areperfect questions for cross examination.

MR. RASAMOV: Proceed.

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Q. Will you answer my question?

A. In one very important point the NS-Reitercorps essentially differed from the SA. It was the members. The NS-Reitercorps as previously stated had for its members a number of free masons, half Jews, politically persecuted, people who formerly belonged to political parties, and a great number of people who within themselves rejected National Socialism.

Q. Witness, you've repeatedly told us in your examination that the Reitercorps was entirely unpolitical. Aren't you now rather ~~contradictory~~ contradicting yourself when you tell us that it was a refuge for the political persecuted?

A. Political discussions took place very little or not at all in the Reitercorps with very minor exceptions. No political training took place.

Q. All right. What do you say was the purpose of incorporating the Reitercorps in the SA if its activities were to be at varience with the activities of the SA?

A. My personal opinion is due to the Reitercorps being considered politically unreliable, their attachment to the SA enabled closer supervision and control in political respects.

Q. I see. Approximately what percentage of members, can you tell me, owned their own horses?

A. I find it not simple to answer that question. In rural areas the farmers owned their horses, but this was not the case in the urban areas.

Q. I understood you to say that membership was in 1933 - was voluntary. Is that right?

A. The membership in the SA was voluntary.

MR. RASAMOV: In what year?

A. In 1933

Q. And at all times until 1939?

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A. I cannot recall that the status of the SA was changed.

Q. Was there anything to prevent a member who felt strongly that he didn't like being a member of the SA from ~~resigning~~ resigning?

DR. LOEFFLER: I wish to clarify this, because it is not clear whether the witness is talking about the general SA or the Reitercorps.

Q. The Reitercorps?

A. He could resign from the Reitercorps, but he had to give up his sport, inasmuch as the riding installations were no longer at his disposal.

Q. I understand. Those who owned their own horses wouldn't have to give up their sport, would they?

A. The horse owners, in order to be able to ride for sport, required horse harnesses and training.

Q. Are you telling us that farmers who had horses of their own had to join the SA before they could ride them?

A. The farmer didn't need to become a member of the SA in order to ride. During the coordination he was transferred to the SA-Reiterei.

Q. Did any large percentage of farmers who owned their own horses resign in the year 1933-39?

A. I cannot answer this question since I do not possess the statistical tabulation as a small member.

Q. Can you recall one farmer owning his own horse, ~~resigning~~ resigning in those years, because he didn't like being a member?

A. At this moment I cannot recall a single one.

Q. After the Reitercorps was incorporated in the SA were members of the Reitercorps given uniforms?

A. Yes, but ~~the~~ not the same uniforms of the SA.

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Q. In what particulars did the uniform of the Reitercorps differ from the SA uniform?

A. The SA wore the tradition ~~xx~~ brown shirt with brown tie, while the SA-Reitercorps wore a uniform tunic and different shoulder pad.

Q. Wasn't is just a question of an SA uniform modified ~~x~~ for horsemanship?

A. I personally would say that it was rather more inconvenient because it was thicker material, whereas the shirt was different.

Q. On what occasion was this uniform worn?

A. For riding, for driving, at sporting meets.

Q. How often were these meetings held?

A. That is quite difficult. In rural areas during the plowing and harvesting, no meets were possible at all. In the more urban areas, the profession of the members had to be considered mostly.

Q. Was the object to have a parade once a week?

A. A parade - it was the goal to ride once weekly and this took place mostly on Sunday.

Q. For what did the riding certificate qualify the member?

A. The riding certificate should have assured the bearer to join a mounted unit of the Wehrmacht.

Q. Are you familiar with the word "Wehrmannschaften"?

A. I do know the word.

Q. Do you know the word in connection with SA training?

A. I do know it with the SA training.

Q. Are you familiar with the publication Der SA Fuehrer?

A. I have seen several copies of it, but Ihave not read them.

Q. I want to put in this copy of Der SA Fuehrer, as an exhibit. There hasn't beentime to have this processed as a document, but that will be done.

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DR. LOEFFLER: I should like to have the number.

MR. MARRECO: Yes, I'm going to do that. Would you hand that to the witness?

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1530 hours

Q. I want to draw your attention to an article published in the issue of October 1936 entitled "Prejudices Against Horse Detachments." We are putting in the whole of this article and another article as exhibits, but I do not propose to treat the whole article. I quote from this article: "The need for a horse SA was finally recognised by the foundation of the National Socialist Corps of Horsemen...but the crux of the matter lies in a quite different field..."

DR. LOEFFLER: I object to this procedure because taking extracts out of the context is not the procedure practiced in the High Tribunal. I should like to have the witness read the entire document. I also wish to object to the submission of documents ~~xxxxx~~ which the Defense has not seen.

MR. MARECCO: There can be no question, sir, of the permissability of surprising a witness with a new document. That objection has been taken time and again in these proceedings, and overruled. As for reading the whole article, I am only too happy to read the whole article, but I was trying to save time.

MR. RASUMOV: Which number will be given to this document in the Prosecution's book?

MR. ASCHENAUER: It is customary to process these documents, which are being submitted by the Prosecution, and number them and give them at the same time to the Defense Counsel so that the Defense Counsel can look ~~x~~ them over.

MR. MARECCO: It will be made a document and given a number, and copies will be given to the Defense as soon as possible. I can't give this number now.

MR. ASCHENAUER: I am sorry, but I must insist upon the form, in order to eliminate the difficulties which happened in the case of the "SA Man." The article must be completely processed so that one may take a position on it. The Defense, also, is not permitted to submit documents which are not translated or which have errors.

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MR. MARRECCO: I don't want to interrupt, Dr. Aschenauer, but this procedure is perfectly proper for cross-examination.

DR. ASCHENAUER: We do not object to the procedure of the Prosecution. The only thing is that I do demand that the procedure be retained in the same form as it is retained in the Tribunal. In the Tribunal, it is customary that, simultaneously with the introduction of a document in the cross-examination, the Defense also is given a copy. Documents which are correct in form receive a number in the document book of the Prosecution.

MR. RASUMOV: Hasn't a copy of this document been given to the Defense Counsel before?

MR. MARECCO: No, there hasn't been time to have this document processed. Therefore, I can't hand a copy of this document to them with the document number.

DR. LOEFFLER: I have had no chance to take a position toward this document since it has not been available to me. It has been customary up to now, in the hearings before the Commissioner, when introducing new documents by the Prosecution, that the Defense Counsel has been given a copy of the document properly numbered and introduced into the document book.

MR. MARECCO: I am sorry that there hasn't been time to get this document processed. But I am in no sense prevented from adopting this procedure. All I want to do is to read short extracts from these articles, which will be subsequently processed, and ask the witness questions on them.

DR. LOEFFLER: I still keep to my objection, because the Commission has made a ruling, Page 271, that the quoting from documents partially or in whole is permissable only if the Defense simultaneously receives a copy.

MR. RASUMOK: Have you got something to say, Dr. Aschenauer.

DR. ASCHENAUER: In conclusion I wish to state that direct and cross-examination both have to stick to the forms, and only when the forms are

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adhered to most strictly is material benefit derived. If the Defense were not able to completely prepare itself, then it could not possibly ask a question. You cannot say the rule is valid, but we are bringing up this thing.

MR. MARECCO: I am sorry to interrupt, Dr. Aschenauer, again, but this objection cannot be carried on indefinitely. I am personally willing that the witness should take time to read this document through, and for the Defense Counsel to read it through.

MR. RASUMOV: But this will take quite some time.

MR. MARECCO: Well, if he desires to do so, but I think it is very unnecessary.

DR. LOEFFLER: I still stick to my objection, since it is not admissable to have the document read either as a whole or partially. The Commission has rules clearly that documents can be read in whole or in part only if the Defense has a copy and if it has been numbered. I cannot at this time make a test of whether the document is an official publication or a private publication.

MR. MARECCO: It is quite unnecessary for me to give a number at this stage, as I have been unable to do so. I am now handing to the Defense Counsel a copy of the document. There is the copy. I will read the extracts from it. It is perfectly permissable.

DR. BOEHM: Perhaps I can make a practical suggestion. I should think it right if the Defense could be notified of the articles which are now being shown to the witness. The interrogation of the witness could now be stopped, and continued tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. We could hear another witness, who is waiting outside.

MR. MARECCO: With a great respect, the Prosecution are under no obliga-

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tion to give the Defense a prior notice of documents which the Prosecution will use.

DR. LOEFFLER: Yes, this obligation has been ruled very clearly by the high Tribunal and by the Commission. The Tribunal has long disputed that point, and has come to a legal conclusion--and the Commission has confirmed it.

MR. MARECCO: I won't say any more. I have made my point. But the Prosecution is under absolutely no obligation to give prior warning to the Defense of the documents it proposes to use. Neither the Commission nor the Tribunal, nor any court, have ever made any such ruling.

DR. LOEFFLER: I would like to refer the Prosecution to Page 271 of the record before the Commission.

MR. RASUMOV: The Commission will stop now with this witness, until tomorrow morning.

DR. BOEHM: I know that the Prosecution is not obligated to name the article it wishes to introduce to the Defense, but I believe that, unless this is done, or unless a copy is at the disposal of the Defense Counsel tomorrow morning, the same objection will be raised.

MR. RASUMOV: Hasn't this document been translated into German?

MR. MARECCO: It is in German.

DR. BOEHM: I only wish to make suggestions to the practical procedures, which will make these hearings speedy.

COMMANDER FELTON: By this time this document could have been read and digested by the witness. The sole purpose of putting these documents to the witness is for the surprise to the witness so that he can't mull over it and have the answers ready when morning comes around.

DR. LOEFFLER: I wish to say that the Prosecution of course has the right to do so, but it must stay within the rules laid down by the Commission.

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The rules are clear, and they were not followed out today. That is why I have to stick to my objection.

COMMANDER ~~KELTNER~~ ON: May I reiterate the fact that this document is one of the organizations own publications. It is in German, and the Counsel and the witness may read it right now.

DR. LOEFFLER: As Defense Counsel, we must also stick to the rules closely. We must apply for a number and submit the document to the Prosecution.

MR. MARECCO: I had only intended to read short passages and put some questions to the witness on this.

DR. LOEFFLER: I consider that procedure still less admissable, but both the entirety and parts of the article are against the rules.

MR. RASUMOV: Has Dr. Loeffler any objection to reading fragments of this document?

DR. LOEFFLER: Yes.

MR. RASUMOV: Shall we stop this witness now and go on with him tomorrow morning?.

(recess)

~~The Commission adjourned at 1700 hours~~

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The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of RICHARD WALLE, taken on 25 June 1946.

D J Noell
Reporter (pp 1 - 11 - & 27-31

W Winkler
Reporter (pp 12 - 26

CERTIFIED TO :

Geo Taylor.
Commissioner

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OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY FORTHEDEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

25 JUNE 1946

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. Geo. R. Taylor

THE SA

(The Commission reconvened at 1200 hours)

RICHARD WALLE, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q Will you state your full name?

A Dr. Richard Walle

Q Will you raise your right hand, and repeat after me?

Iswear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the whole truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeated the oath).

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

The witness has been called in consideration of the reiter sturms of the SA. The National Socialist Reiterkorps was coordinated with the SA; for that reason it has been indicted. The subject of this hearing is development and structure of the NSRK its functions and activities, and the question of participation in crimes against peace and humanity.

MR. TAYLOR: May I suggest, Counsel, that we try to get all the evidence in brief form and eliminate questions which are not relative to the defense of the organization.

DR. LOEFFLER: I shall take that into consideration.

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

Q What position did you hold in the NSRK?

A My title was Obertruppfuehrer and, later, leader of the Reitersturmer.

Q Where was this?

A In the city of Siegen in Westphalia.

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Q Does the position equip you to give expert information on the development, structure, function, and activity of the NSRK?

A Yes. I attended many tournaments, and therefore got a thorough insight into the actual work of the NSRK.

Q About which field are you particularly well-informed?

A The districts about which I have particularly good knowledge are Westphalia, the Rhineland, Wurtemburg, Baden, and Eastern Prussia.

Q Describe to the Commission the development of the NSRK.

A The middle of 1933, conversations were held between the leader of the Rural Riders' Association , Mr. Rau, and the leadership of the SA.

Q Is it correct that, at these conversations, the demand was made that the Rural Riders' Associations should be incorporated into the Party or the SA in the process of the so-called "gleichschaltung"?

A Yes. It was demanded that the Riders' Associations should become a part of the SA, and it was guaranteed to those associations that they would retain their autonomy.

Q Did those riders' associations have any political character before thatprocess of coordination?

A No; their character was entirely unpolitical.

Q If I understand you correctly, it was the desire on the part of the National Socialists to have all athletic and other organizations incorporated into the framework of the National Socialist organization.

A Yes. That processof coordination, which was called "gleichschaltung", was intended to tie all athletic organizations to the Party.

Q Was it a voluntary process, or was some pressure applied?

A A certain pressure was applied.

Q In what did that consist?

A The organizations were threatened with the confiscation of their grounds and property. That would mean that the riders' organizations would not have had an opportunity to continue their athletic activities.

Q Did they have large properties?

A That varied from locality to locality. In many places they did have very large properties.

Q Could you give me an example, for instance, in the city of Essen?

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A. The riders' association at Essen had a large number of plants and grounds and cash property exceeding several hundred thousand marks.

Q. And the riders' associations submitted to that process of coordination because it enabled them to continue their athletic activity. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. You mentioned that the Party or the SA had guaranteed that the riders' associations should maintain their autonomy. Was that pledge kept?

A. Yes, it was kept.

Q. To what extent and in what form were those reiter sturms actually made a part of the SA?

A. The former rider's associations were all called SA reitersturms.

Q. Does that mean that the old riders' associations continued to exist in their original form, and simply changed their name to SA reiter-strums?

A. Yes, that is true in the overwhelming majority of the riders' association cases.

Q. Who became the leaders and, particularly, who filled the higher leadership positions of the SA reitersturms?

A. In most cases the chairman of the riding association, in some cases the riding instructor, was made leader of the reitersturm. The riders' association

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chairman in higher position, on the kreis level (or the level of the provinces) was appointed to standartenfuehrer or gruppenfuehrer of the SA.

Q Did it, therefore, not matter whether somebody belonged to the Party and did it only matter whether he had experience and training in the athletic field of riding?

A It didn't matter at all whether he belonged to the Party or the SA.

Q And there existed in that process of transfer and coordination, so-called "old fighters" from the time prior to 1933?

A "old fighters" did not become known in the process of that coordination.

Q Does that mean that those "old fighters" were so infrequent that they were not able to play any decisive role?

MR. TAYLOR: What does he mean by "old fighters"?

DR. LOEFFLER: "Old fighters" refers to members of the Party or the SA, or one of the Party formations, who belonged to the Party before the seizure of power in 1933.

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

Q I am now coming to another subject, which is the organization and structure of the NSRK. Describe to the Commission the structure of the NSRK, beginning at the bottom and working up.

A In those places where formerly the riders' associations had existed, now National Socialist reitursturms existed.

Q How large were they, approximately?

A Their membership varied from twenty to one hundred members.

Q In what manner were the sturms of one district combined?

A The sturms of one district were combined in the so-called "SA standarten".

Q And how were those "standarten" combined?

A They, again, were combined into so-called "riders' groups".

Q How large a territory would a riders' group cover?

A A riders' group covered a rather large territory, as, for instance, Bavaria or Westphalia, or Gutenberg.

Q And how were those riders' groups combined?

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A The riders' groups were all combined into the NSRK.

Q I submit to you a chart showing the structure of the NSRK, and would like to ask you whether it is correct. Is it correct that the Reiters Korps was one of the three large athletic organizations of the Party? The NSRK, the National Socialist Motorists Korps, and the National Socialist Aviators Korps?

A Yes.

Q How did it come that the NSRK was the only one that did not set itself entirely free from the SA, and therefore is one of the indicted organizations?

A The head of the NSRK was the so-called Reichsinspekteur of the NSRK, Mr. Litzmann.

Q Did Mr. Litzmann, the chief of the Reiter Korps, have a strong political influence?

A It was the opinion of the members of the Reiter Korps that Litzmann did not have any political influence -- particularly not with Hitler.

Q Is it correct that the leaders of the Motorists Corps, of the Aviators Corps, had strong political influence because they were so-called "old fighters" and that, therefore, they succeeded in retaining their autonomy?

A It was known that the leader of the Motorists Corps, Mr. Huchulein, was an old fighter and had much political influence with Hitler, and therefore succeeded in setting his organization entirely free and maintained an autonomy for the Motorists Corps.

Q Is it true that the NSRK equally attempted to get autonomy for itself during the whole of its existence?

A Yes. It was continually attempted to sever the ties between the Reiter Korps and the SA. But those attempts were not successful.

Q Is it correct that at least a partial success was obtained through order of Hitler of 10 March 1936? What is the content of that order?

A Hitler's order of 10 March 1936 ordered that all SA reiters should be combined into independent SA riders' organizations.

Q Is it correct that the SA reiters were already independent before the issuance of that order, but that Hitler's order reaffirmed the existence of the

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state of affairs?

A Yes. It is true that the SA reiters aimed at their full independence but never obtained it; and that resulted in theffact that now the non-political reiters are under indictment, while the NSKK and the NSMK, which had political influence, are not indicted.

Q What was the sole connection between the Reiters Korps and the SA?

A A loose connection was created by the fact that the chief of the Reiters, Mr. Litzmann, was subordinate to the chief of staff of the SA.

Q Did that mean that, outside of that, the NSRK was entirely independent?

A Yes.

Q How large was, as far as you know, the total membership of the NSRK?

A As far as I know, there were about 100,000 members of the rural riders associations when the transfer took place in 1933; and I believe that the total membership of the NSRK could be estimated at about 200,000.

Q Is it correct that a large portion of the German farmers, as far as they possessed horses, belonged to the NSRK?

A Yes, that is correct.

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Q Is it true that, within the framework of the SA, the NSRK was the largest independent organization?

A Yes, that is true.

Q How long did the NSRK maintain its autonomy?

A During the whole period until its dissolution.

Q When the riders associations were attached to the SA, did that bring about a change in the purposes and functions of their associations?

A No, no change occurred.

Q Which purposes and functions did they continue to pursue?

A The purpose and function of the riders associations was to pursue and cultivate riding skill and the breeding and training of horses.

Q I am now coming to another point, that is, the activity of the NSRK. What was the function of the NSRK?

A The function of the NSRK consisted in the care of horses, the raising horses in those districts where it had been a tradition, and the various forms of the riding and racing sport in all its varieties.

Q Isn't it true that in all places instructions were given as to the anatomy, diseases and treatment of horses?

A Yes, such instructions were given.

Q Did the NSRK participate in public demonstrations?

A The NSRK, above all, participated in demonstrations of an athletic and agricultural character.

Q May I submit to the Commission a number of photographs which illustrate the activity of the NSRK, and may I ask the witness whether those pictures give a true picture of the activity of the NSRK?

A The pictures do illustrate the conditions as they existed in the NSRK.

Q Are all individuals who are in those pictures, including the ladies and the civilians, members of the NSRK?

A They are all members and guests of the NSRK.

MR. TAYLOR: Are you going to introduce these in evidence?

DR. LOEFFLER: Yes.

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

Q There is one question in regard to one picture. Who is the

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individual on that picture?

A Those six horses belong to one Mr. Koch in Siegen, who was a member of the NSRK, but who formerly had been a member of a Freemason lodge.

Q I now come to a new point, which is the claim that the NSRK participated in crimes against peace and humanity. The Prosecution charges that the SA spread the Nazi doctrines. I therefore ask the witness: Did the NSRK make any political propaganda for National Socialism?

A The NSRK refrained from making any political propaganda.

Q Did the leaders of the NSRK attend the political training schools of the SA?

A I never learned of any leader of a reiterkorps who attended one of the political training schools of SA leaders; but they did attend the Reichs Riding School in Berlin -- a college for the riding sport.

Q Did the members of the Reiterkorps consider themselves more as members of the SA, or more as riders and people engaged in that field of athletics?

A They considered themselves mainly as riders and friends of horses.

Q Did it matter how the individual's attitude toward the Party was, in regard to his taking out membership or his being advanced in the ranks of the NSRK?

A No, that didn't matter at all.

Q Is it true that only character and riding ability of individuals were considered when they applied for membership or when they were to be promoted?

A Yes, that was it.

Q Was the NSRK asked to join the political conferences, for instance, with the kreisleiters?

A I know of no instance of that kind.

Q Do you know whether members of the NSRK played a decisive role in the political life of Germany?

A I do not know of one individual who did.

Q What papers and pamphlets were read in the circles of the NSRK?

A The publications which were read were two magazines "St. George" and the German riding magazine "Deutsche Reittefte", and "Riding School" by

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Muessner.

Q Did people read or spread the magazine "The SA Man."

A Hardly.

Q I now come to the subject of crimes against humanity. Did the NSRK play any part in campaigns against politically hostile forces -- Jews, labor unions, or churches?

A No.

Q What position did the NSRK have in regard to the Jewish problem?

A The NSRK was not anti-Semitic.

Q Isn't it true that, during the period of National Socialist rule, members of the NSRK continued business relationships with the many Jewish businessmen who traded livestock in the rural areas?

A Yes.

Q Do you know of instances in which members of the Reiterkorps gave protection to Jews when atrocities were committed against them?

A I know of no individual instances of that kind, but I do know that

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half-Jews participated in the activities of the NSRK for many years.

Q. What was the attitude of the NSRK toward the churches?

A. The farmers, who belonged to the NSRK, were all very religious, and the Reiterkorps never requested any of its members to disassociate himself from the church.

Q. Is it true that, in some instances, ministers of the church belonged to the NSRK?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that it was customary, particularly in certain districts, that members of the Reiterkorps escorted the bishops on their inspection trips on horseback?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that the Reiterkorps took into consideration the times of divine service on Sunday, when they scheduled their athletic activities?

A. The riding exercises were scheduled in a manner allowing the membership of the sturm to participate in the religious services, church processions, weddings, and any other ceremony -- and in some instances the members participated in uniform.

Q. You stated that the farmers who belonged to the Reiterkorps were very religious. Is it correct to say that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Reiterkorps were farmers?

A. Yes.

Q. Had the NSRK anything to do with the dissolution of the labor unions?

A. No.

Q. Did the NSRK participate in any incidents or atrocities prior to or at the occasion of the seizure of power?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. It wouldn't have been possible, because the NSRK didn't even exist at that time.

Q. Had the NSRK anything to do with concentration camps?

A. Nothing of that kind has become known.

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Q. Do you know of instances in which members of the Reiterkorps were put into concentration camps due to their hostile attitude toward the Party?

A. Yes. I have heard of such cases.

Q. Did the NSRK play any part in the outrages of November 9-10, 1938?

A. I know of not a single instance of that kind.

Q. Do you know that only so-called "reliable" forces were used in that campaign, and that the NSRK was not counted among those reliable forces?

A. Political circles considered the NSRK as politically not reliable.

Q. Why did the members of the NSRK, not leave the ranks of the Reiterkorps after the events of November 9-10, 1938 became known?

A. The NSRK did not play any part in those incidents. When inquiries were made, it was stated that the SA, itself, did not participate in those instances; and we were assured that such incidents would never be repeated.

(The Commission adjourned until 1400 hours.)

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RICHARD WALLE - Resumed
DIRECT EXAMINATION - Continued

MR. RASAMOV (Commissioner): I think we can proceed now, Dr. Loeffler, please.

BY DR. LOEFFLER:

Q. Witness, we stopped at the question of whether the Reiterkorps had committed a crime against humanity. Is it correct that the Party reproached the Reiterkorps with not being a political combat troop, but rather a civilian society?

A. That is correct. The Reiterkorps was not given any confidence in political respects.

Q. Is it true that the Reiterkorps was the Reitverein, and that expressions concerning same were used like riding society, civilian society, and democratic association?

A. These expressions have been used.

Q. Isn't it true that the reproach of being a civilian association was well founded as far as the Reiterkorps was concerned?

A. This reproach was well founded, because the Reiterkorps instructed women, girls, and foreigners.

Q. Is it true that instead of sponsoring a Wehrgeistes, a defensive spirit, the time was mostly spent in companionable association?

A. The companionship was particularly founded by cross country rides and by getting together outside of the official business.

Q. Wasn't it essentially of a sport club character, such as is also known in foreign countries?

A. Yes.

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Q. Is it true that the Party reproached the Reitercorps with not being political reliable ?

A. That is correct.

Q. Can you give us examples that the leadership of the Party did not recognize activities within the Reitercorps as political activities ?

A. Yes, I could give you some examples .

Q. Please give us an example.

MR. MARRECO: I object to the question on the grounds that it is rather cumulative. We have listened to a great deal of his evidence --

DR. LOEFFLER: The witness merely wanted to bring one example typical of proving that membership in the Reitercorps was not recognized as political activity.

MR. RASAMOV: Allright, proceed.

Q. Please give that one example.

A. Dr. Pflueger was a person, as they call it persecuted by the Nazi -while certain procedures were running against him- was notified by the Reichsstatthalter of Baden, that membership in the Reitercorps was not recognized as political activity.

Q. Is it true that he was dismissed as civil servant -· that his objection that he belonged to the Reitercorps was rejected ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it ture that the belief of the political unreliable of the Reitercorp from the side of the Party was to be found in the fact that the Reitercorps did not originate with the SA-Stormtrooper of Hilter, but with the strictly church Reiter organization ?

A. That was an essential reason.

Q. Is it true that the Reitercorps generally was considered a refuge for political persecuted ?

A. Yes. that is correct.

Q. Is it true that the members of lodges and people with Jewish kin tried to find a little security from persecution in the Reitercorps ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it true that many foreigners were permanent members or permanent guests of the Reitercorps ?

A. Yes.

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Q. Can you give examples ?

A. In Siegen/Westphalia, the following two were members of the Reitercorps Robert Donnent from Scotland and Vaurbragium. The American vice consul in Essligen was frequently a guest. The English consul also.

MR. MARRECO: This is quite irrelevant of the aims.

MR. RASAMOV: We don't care in the way of foreign members of the Reitercorps.

Q. Did the Reitercorps have any sort of any political influence during the time of National Socialism ?

A. The Reitercorps did not have any political influence.

Q. What was the political evaluation of membership in the SA or the Party ·

A. Membership in the SA seen from a political angle was of less importance than that of membership in the Party, and membership in the Reitercorps as compared to membership in the SA was entirely negligible.

Q. What was the situation in regard to the SS Reiterei ?

A. According to my observations, there was no relationship whatsoever to the SS Reiterei. Only during meetings did one meet SS-Reiterei.

Q. I'm coming now to the next point of the prosecution -crimes against peace ?

MR. RASAMOV: Just a minute. How many more question have you got so far as the witness is concerned ?

DR. LOEFFLER: Approximately 30 questions - for one hour.

MR. MARRECO: This evidence has gone on for an hour and the witness really made his point in the first ten minutes. In my submission this is a pure waste of time, and it can only be done at the expense of another organization witness in view of the limit that has been set to the time allotted to these proceedings.

DR. LOEFFLER: The witness is the only one speaking for 200,000 people I have submitted ten people for 200,000 but Col. Neave asked me to hear only five. Then Col. Neave asked me to brong only two. Last Friday, he stated th. I would have to be satisfied with one. This morning I was told I had three hours at my disposal. These three hours will be sufficient forme, but I do need that.

MR. RASAMOV: As I understand the majority of these questions have been done this morning.

DR. LOEFFLER: This morning I have interrogated the witness regarding origin and organization duties and activities and crimes against humanity. I now have to hear the main point of the prosecution which has not as yet been discussed - crimes against peace.

MR. MARRECO: We are not concerned with a detailed and exhaustive examination of the activities of this organization. We are simply concerned with the criminality or innocence of its aims. Certainly, we can cut it shorter.

DR. LOEFFLER: The main point of the prosecution against the Reitercorps is its alleged assistance in preparing an aggressive war. Not one question has been put in relation to this point. I have discussed the way this one witness for the group will be heard by me, and I have strictly adhered to this

MR. RASMOVI: Go on, but make it as short as possible.

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Q As far as you know has the Reitercorps been an active participant in the preparation of an aggressive war?

A In my opinion, no.

Q Did the ruralmembers of the Reitercorps wish for participation in the War?

A The farmers were basically against war.

Q Wasn't it true that the other part, which is to say the Reiter corps from the urban very much were for international understanding, cooperation and agreement?

A The urban Reiter by their social and business connection with the foreign countries proved that they were for international cooperation.

Q The prosecution has maintained that the sport in theReitercorps has served the promotion of fighting efficiency and the fighting mentality. Now I want to ask you - has the horse played any part in warfare?

A The word Wehrertuchtigung, which is to say the promotion of fighting efficiency has not been used in the connection with the sport of activities of the Reitercorps, particularly not as much as the significance of the horse has been of diminishing importance.

Q Did the members of the Reitercorps not recognize Hitler's constant assurances of peace as the lies which they were?

A Wehad believedin the assurance of peace on the part of Hitler and of the other Fuehrer.

Q The prosecution maintained that the Reitercorps has served as a reservoir for the replacements for the riding detachment of the Wehrmacht.

A That is incorrect.

Q Why is that incorrect?

A The Wehrmacht had its own training center.

Q During those years did the Wehrmacht require riding replacements?

A I have stated before that the importance of thehorses in modern warfare has diminished in favor of motorization.

Q Is it correct that at the time of the establishment of the Reitercorps, the riding units of the Wehrmacht in favor of motorization unit were diminished so that no need arose fro Reiter replacements?

A Yes, complete regiments were reduced; that is, certain parts of them were transferred to other branches.

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Q The Prosecution has characterized the Reitercorps as SA - Cavalry. Has either the Reitercorps or SA employed this expression?

A The word cavalry has never been used in our service.

Q Is it true that the reduction of riding units in the Wehrmacht was due to the desire of Hitler, who knew nothing about nor wished to know anything about horses?

A Yes, Hitler increased the speed of motorization due to the disadvantage of the cavalry.

Q The main point of the prosecution makes in regard to their proving that the Reitercorps has furnished the replacements for the cavalry units of the Wehrmacht is the so-called Rider's License, (Reiterschein). What is this Reiterschein?

A The Reiterschein is a certificate for certain degrees of efficiency in the riding sport.

Q Could anyone get this Reiterschein, or did he have to be a member of the Reiterscorps or Party subsidiary organization?

A Everyone could acquire this Reiterschein even if he were not a member of the Reitercorps.

Q Is it true that the possession of this Reiterschein enabled the member when he was drafted in the Wehrmacht to be put into a cavalry unit?

A While the certificate itself carried such note, in practice, it was not adhered to.

Q Isn't it true that the Reiterschein was an expression of the desire of the Reiter when he was being drafted into theWehrmacht to continue his sport in the same manner that a mountain climber would want to put into a mountain climbing regiment?

A Thatis the way it was.

Q Did the Wehrmacht evaluate this certificate accordingly, so that its owners were assigned to the cavalry units?

A The Wehrmacht paid little attention to the certificate. There are many examples of that. Only four out of thirty owners of the Reiterschein in one city were assigned to a cavalry unit.

Q Is it true that within the Reiterecrps that certificate did not possess any special significance, but that they strove to receive the so-

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called Reiterabzeichen (riding insigmia)?

A The German Reiterabzeichen and the German Youth Reiterabzeichen was considered much more desirable.

Q Is it true that this rider's insignia perhaps as the only one did not contain a Swastika?

A As far as I can recall - yes.

Q Was there any military training within the Reiterscorps in the sense of its being prepared for the Wehrmacht Cavalry?

A That was impossible since we had no weapons of any sort.

Q Were there any cavalry exercises in the country?

A No.

Q Did the Reiter receivd any training in the use of the weapons of war - in particular the use of carbines, machine guns, or machine pistols?

A I have never seen it nor have I heard of it.

Q Have you ever heard of any supervision or any exercise by the Wehrmacht

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on the training of the Reitercorps members?

A I have never been able to observe it.

Q At the beginning of the second World War, were any units -- any company units of the Reitercorps committed in the Wehrmacht?

A It has not become known that NSRK units were transferred as a whole. The farmers, for instance, were declared indispensable to a great part.

Q Can you give us the percentage of farmers within the Reitercorps?

A Approximately 80%.

Q If I summarize your answers concerning crimes against peace and humanity as far as the members of the Reitercorps are concerned, is it correct if I state that members of the Reitercorps never have participated in any crimes against peace and humanity?

A In my opinion members of the Reitercorps never have participated in such crimes.

Q I have two final questions. The N.S. Reitercorps was attached to the SA. It is known that general conscriptions have occurred within the SA. Did you yourself, being a member of the NS Reitercorps, consider the SA a criminal organization?

A In my opinion and on the basis of observations I have made these cases were individual cases and consequently I could not consider the SA a criminal organization.

Q Did your position give you any chance to observe whether the leadership of the SA has approved or disapproved or penalized such transgression'

A The SA leadership has not approved of such transgression and I heard of penalties being meted out;

Q My last question. Did the circle of the Reitercorps have any knowledge of the SA's connection with the concentration camps?

A No.

Q Or with Prisoners of War?

A No.

Q Or with foreign laborers?

A No.

Q Or with trade unions?

A No.

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DR. LOEFFLER: This concludes the interrogation on my part. I wish that this witness should be reserve for the hearing before the high Tribunal. I wish to call to your attention the fact that only this one witness has been granted me for the large group of 20[illegible],000 people. I wish to express here that in my opinion this does not conform to the statute which says that every accused has the right to be heard.

DR. BOEHM: May I in connection with this ask one question?

Q Dr. Walle, you told us this morning that you were taken into the SA by the process of coordination. What would have been the consequences if you would have voiced a disagreement to this procedure. If from the reports I have had from the members of the Reitercorps it would have been the consequences that the dissolution of those Reitercorps if you disagree. Would it have had as a consequence the rejection of participation in the riding meets? Would it have had as a consequence, as it happened in several cases of SS leaders, which had refused to go into the SS-Reiterei from the rural Reiterei would have to expect the same consequences. Has this question been understood correctly? Would the same consequences have taken place in the case of the SA-Reiters who refused to be transferred?

A The riding association who would have refused to be transferred into the SA-Reitercorps would have lost the possibility of practising their sport, and that also would have meant loss of the possibility of communal sports activities, which is definitely a part of the preparation for the meets.

Q If you would have refused to be transferred into the SA from the rural riding society would you have to figure on the possibility of being thrown into a concentration camp?

A If a rural rider applicant would have objected transfer into the SA, it would have been regarded as politically not undesirable, because of its obsolete attitude while the members would have been put under pressure politically or let us say,would have been persecuted in the usual manner.

Q When you say politically persecuted in the usual manner, do you also come into the possibility of being thrown into a concentration camp?

A I cannot judge that without any further elucidation.

MR. MARRECO: The witness has said repeatedly that he doesn't know and Dr. Boehm says he is going to ask one question.

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DR. BOEHM: No more questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. MARRECO:

Q Witness, you have told us that when the Reitercorps were incorporated into the SA, their autonomy was guaranteed. What order or doctrine gave that guarantee?

A We were instructed about this orally and a report about this discussion appeared in the periodical "Das Kaltblut" in the summer of 1933.

DR. LOEFFLER: At this time it is in the process of being mimeographed.

Q Did the Reitercorps keep autnomy in any sense?

A It has retained its autonomy.

Q Did it retain an essential command?

A The central authorities.

Q Where was this essential authority taken?

A The central was at the Reichsinspekteur for German riding and

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motoring.

Q. Was that the office of Litzmann?

A. Yes.

Q. Had Litzmann any authority at all in opposition to SA policy?

A. I'm not informed in that respect. I h v e stated this morning that Litzmann did not have any large political influence.

Q. Do you know any occasion on which Litzmann exercised his authority over the Reitercorps in opposition to the general policy of the SA?

A. That cannot be said without furth illucidation; however, the SA-Reitercorps also felt itself to be a separate association.

Q. Well if you have any further illucidation to make, I would give you a opportunity to make it. I'm not interested in what the Reitercorps felt - I'm interested in what it did.

A. What it did we have illucidated already. Its activities referred to sporting programs. By the way the Reitercorps intentionally remained away from the SA.

Q. Let me make myself quite plain. You have told us that the feeling of the Reitercorps was hostile to the SA. You've also told us that the Reitercorps retained a measure of autonomy. I'm now asking you to give me one single example of action taken by the Reiterscorp in opposition to SA policy.

DR. LOEFFLER: I object to this question. I have proposed to have a special witness, and I ask for him to be heard. I have named two witnesses an they are approved. One comes from the leadership and he can answer the questions of the prosecution. He can only say how the great masses have thought and acted.

MR. MARRECO: With great respect, these are perfect questions for cross examination.

MR. RASAMOV: Proceed.

Q. Will you answer my question?

A. In one very important point the NS-Reitercorps essentially differed from the SA. It was the members. The NS-Reitercorps as previously stated had for its members a number of free masons, half Jews, politically persecuted,

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people who formerly belonged to political parties, and a great number of people who within themselves rejected National Socialism.

Q. Witness, you've repeatedly told us in your examination that the Reitercorps was entirely unpolitical. Aren't you now rather contradicting yourself when you tell us that it was a refuge for the political persecuted?

A. Political discussions took place very little or not at all in the Reitercorps with very minor exceptions. No political training took place.

Q. All right. What do you say was the purpose of incorporating the Reitercorps in the SA if its activities were to be at variance with the activities of the SA?

A. My personal opinion is due to the Reitercorps being considered politically unreliable, their attachment to the SA enabled closer supervision and control in political respects.

Q. I see. Approximately what percentage of members, can you tell me, owned their own horses?

A. I find it not simple to answer that question. In rural areas the farmers owned their horses, but this was not the case in the urban areas.

Q. I understood you to say that membership was in 1933 - was voluntary. Is that right?

A. The membership in the SA was voluntary.

MR. RASAMOV: In what year?

A. In 1933.

A. And at all times until 1939?

A. I cannot recall that the status of the SA was changed.

Q. Was there anything to prevent a member who felt strongly that he didn't like being a member of the SA from resigning?

DR. LOEFFLER: I wish to clarify this, because it is not clear whether the witness is talking about the general SA or the Reitercorps.

Q. The Reitercorps?

A. He could resign from the Reitercorps, but he had to give up his sport inasmuch as the riding installations were no longer at his disposal.

Q. I understand. Those who owned their own horses wouldn't have to give

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up their sport, would they?

A. The horse owners, in order to be able to ride for sport, required horse harnesses and training.

Q. Are you telling us that farmers who had horses of their own had to join the SA before they could ride them?

A. The farmer didn't need to become a member of the SA in order to ride. During the coordination he was transferred to the SA-Reiterei.

Q. Did any large percentage of farmers who owned their own horses resign in the year 1933-39?

A. I cannot answer this question since I do not posses the statistical tabulation as a small member.

Q. Can you recall one farmer owning his own horse, resigning in those years, because he didn't like being a member?

A. At this moment I cannot recall a single one.

Q. After the Reitercorps was incorporated in the SA were members of the Reitercorps given uniforms?

A. Yes, but not the same uniforms of the SA.

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Q In what particulars did the uniform of the Reitercorps differ from the SA uniform?

A The SA wore the traditonal brown shirt with brown tie, while the SA Reitercorps wore a uniform tunic and different shoulder pad.

Q Wasn't it just a question of an SA uniform modified for horsemanship?

A I personally would say that it was rather more inconvenient because it was thicker material, whereas the shirt was different.

Q On what occasion was this uniform worn?

A For riding, for driving, at sporting meets.

Q How often were these meetings held?

A That is quite difficult, In rural areas during the plowing and harvesting, no meets were possible at all. In the more urban areas, the professi of the members had to be considered mostly.

Q Was the object to have a parade once a week?

A A parade -- it was the goal to ride once weekly and this took place mostly on Sunday.

Q For what did the riding certificate qualify the member?

A The riding certificate should have assured the bearer to join a mounted unit of the Wehrmacht.

Q Are you familiar with the word "Wehrmannschaften."?

A I do not know the word.

Q Do you know the word in connection with SA training?

A I do know it with the SA training.

Q Are you familiar with the publication Der SA Fuehrer?

A I have seen severalcopies of it, but I have not read them.

Q I want to put in this copy of Der SA Fuehrer, as an exhibit. There hasn't been time to have this processed as a document, but that willbe done.

DR. LOEFFLER: I should like to have the number.

MR. MARRECO: Yes, I'm going to do that. Would you hand that to the witness?

Q I want to draw your attention to an article published in the issue of October 1936 eneitled "Prejudices Against Horse Detachments." We are putting in the whole of this article and another article as exhibits, but I do not

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propose to treat the whole article. I quote from this article: "The need for a horse SA was finally recognized by the foundation of the National Socialist Corps of Horsemen.....but the crux of the matter lies in a quite different field...."

DR. LOEFFLER: I object to this procedure because taking extracts out of the context is not the procedure practised in the High Tribunal. I should like to have the witness read the entire document. I also wish to object to the submission of documents which the Defense has not seen.

MR. MARRECO: There can be no question, sir, of the permissibility of surprising a witness with a new document. That objection has been taken time and again in these proceedings and overruled. As for reading the whole article, I am only too happy to read the whole article, but I was trying to save time.

MR. RASUMOV: Which number will be given to this document in the Prosecution's book?

MR. ASCHENAUER: It is customary to process these documents, which are being submitted by the Prosecution, and number them and give them at the same time to the Defense Counsel so that the Defense Counsel can look them over.

MR. MARRECO: It will be made a document and given a number, and copies will be given to the Defense as soon as possible. I can't give this number now.

MR. ASCHENAUER: I am sorry, but I mustinsist upon the form, in order to eliminate the difficulties which happened in the case of the "SA Man." The article must be completely processed so that one may take a position on it. The Defense, also, is not permitted to submit documents which are not translated or which have errors.

MR. MARECCO: I don't want to interrupt. Dr. Aschenauer, but this procedure is perfectly proper for cross-examination.

DR. ASCHENAUER: We do not object to the procedure of the Prosecution. The only thing is that I do demand that the procedure be retained in the same form as it is retained in the Tribunal. In the Tribunal, it is customary that, simultaneously with the introduction of a document in the cross-examination, the Defense is also given a copy. Documents which are correct in form receive a number in the document book of the Prosecution.

MR. RASUMOV: Hasn't a copy of this document been given to the Defense Counsel before?

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MR. MARRECO: No, there hasn't been time to have this document processed. Therefore, I can't hand a copy of this to them with the document number.

DR. LOEFFLER: I have had no chance to take a position toward this comment since it has not been available to me. It has been customary up to now, in the hearings before the Commissioner, when introducing new documents of the Prosecution, that the Defense Counsel has been given a copy of the document properly numbered and introduced into the document book.

MR. MARRECO: I am sorry that there hasn't been time to get this document processed. But I am in no sense prevented from adopting this procedure. All I want to do is to read short extracts from these articles, which will be subsequently processed, and ask the witness questions on them.

DR. LOEFFLER: I still keep to my objection, because the Commission has made a ruling, Page 271, that the quoting from documents partially or in whole is permissible only if the Defense simultaneously receives a copy.

MR. RASUMOV: Have you got something to say, Dr. Aschenauer.

DR. ASCHENAUER: In conclusion I wish to state that direct and cross-examination both have to stick to the forms, and only when the forms are

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adhered to most strictly is material benefit derived. If the Defense were not able to completely prepare itself, then it could not possibly ask a question. You cannot say the rule is valid, but we are bringing up this thing.

MR. MARECCO: I am sorry to interrupt, Dr. Aschenauer, again, but this objection cannot be carried on indefinitely. I am personally willing that the witness should take time to read this document through, and for the Defense Counsel to read it through.

MR. RASUMOV: But this will take quite some time.

MR. MARECCO: Well, if he desires to do so, but I think it is very unnecessary.

DR. LOEFFLER: I still stick to my objection, since it is not admissible to have the document read either as a whole or partially. The Commission has ruled clearly that documents can be read in whole or in part only if the Defense has a copy and it has been numbered. I cannot at this time make a test of whether the document is an official publication or a private publication.

MR. MARECCO: It is quite unnecessary for me to give a number at this stage, as I have been unable to do so. I am now handing to the Defense Counsel a copy of the document. There is the copy. I will read the extracts from it. It is perfectly permissible.

DR. BOEHM: Perhaps I can make a practical suggestion. I should think it right if the Defense could be notified of the articles which are now being shown to the witness. The interrogation of the witness could now be stopped, and continued tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. We could hear another witness, who is waiting outside.

MR. MARECCO: With a great respect, the Prosecution are under no obligation to give the Defense a prior notice of documents which the Prosecution will use.

DR. LOEFFLER: Yes, this obligation has been ruled very clearly by the high Tribunal and by the Commission. The Tribunal haslong disputed that point, and has come to a legal conclusion -- and the Commission has confirmed it.

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both the entirety and parts of the article are against the rules.

MR. RASUMOV: Has Dr. Loeffler any objection to reading fragments of this document?

DR. LOEFFLER: Yes.

MR. RASUMOV: Shall we stop the witness now and go on with him tomorrow morning.

(recess)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of RICHARD WALLE, takenon 25 June 1946.

D. J. NOLL
Reporter

WINKLER
Reporter

CERTIFIED TO:

GEO. R. TAYLOR
Commissioner